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(54) Cyclic tetrapeptides having antiprotozoal activity

(57) A cyclic tetrapeptide, having antiprotozoal activity, is of the formula:
-D.C.B.A-

wherein: A is -NH.CH[C(=O)].(CH₂)₅.C(=O).CHR₉.CH₃

wherein: R₉ is H, OH, OPO₃=, OC(O)Ra or OCON(Ra)₂

wherein: Ra is selected from:

(i) C1-C10 alkyl, C3-C10 alkenyl, C3-C10 alkynyl, aryl, C3-C8 cycloalkenyl or C3-C8 cycloalkyl, each of which may be substituted by from 1 to 5 groups independently selected from hydroxy, C1-C6 alkoxy, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, aryl C1-C3 alkoxy and halogen;

(ii) C1-C5 perfluoroalkyl;

(iii) 5- or 6-membered ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups independently selected from C1-C5 alkyl, C2-C5 alkenyl, C1-C5 perfluoroalkyl, amino and halogen, which rings may be saturated or partially unsaturated;

B and C are Ala, Arg, Asn, Asp, Cys, Gln, Glu, Gly, His, Ile, Leu, Lys, Met, Orn, Phe, Pro, Ser, Thr, Trp, Tyr, Tyr(OCH₃). Val, alpha-aminobutyric acid, HyPro, Nle, Nva, (beta-cyclohexyl)Ala, pipecolic acid and β -thienyl)Ala;

D is Pro, pipecolic acid, Gly, Ala, HyPro, alpha-aminobutyric acid, (N-methyl)Ala or (N-methyl)Gly.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ANTIPROTOZOAL CYCLIC TETRAPEPTIDES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based on, and claims priority from, provisional application no. 60/010,931 filed January 31, 1996.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Parasitic protozoa are responsible for a wide variety of infections in man and animals. Many of the diseases are life threatening to the host and cause considerable economic loss in animal husbandry. For example, malaria remains a significant health threat to humans despite massive international attempts to eradicate the disease; trypanosomiasis such as Chagas disease caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi* and African sleeping sickness caused by *T. brucei* are not uncommon in Africa and South America; and opportunistic infections in immunocompromised hosts caused by *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Cryptosporidium* sp. are becoming increasingly significant in the developed countries.

20 A protozoal infection of great economic importance is coccidiosis, a widespread disease of domesticated animals produced by infections by protozoa of the genus *Eimeria*. Some of the most significant of *Eimeria* species are those in poultry namely *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. necatrix*, *E. brunetti* and *E. maxima*. The disease is 25 responsible for high levels of morbidity and mortality in poultry and can result in extreme economic losses.

30 In some protozoal diseases, such as Chagas disease, there is no satisfactory treatment; in others, drug-resistant strains of the protozoa may develop. Accordingly, there exists a continued need to identify new and effective anti-protozoal drugs. However, antiparasitic drug discovery has been, for the most part, a random and laborious process through biological screening of natural products and synthetic compounds against a panel of parasites. This process can be greatly

facilitated and made more specific if a target of antiprotozoal drugs can be identified, and incorporated into the screening process.

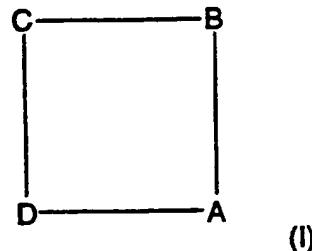
Histone deacetylase and histone acetyltransferase together control the net level of acetylation of histones. Inhibition of the action of histone deacetylase results in the accumulation of hyperacetylated histones, which in turn is implicated in a variety of cellular responses, including altered gene expression, cell differentiation and cell-cycle arrest. Recently, trichostatin A and trapoxin A have been reported as reversible and irreversible inhibitors, respectively, of mammalian histone deacetylase (see e.g., Yoshida et al., *BioEssays*, 1995, 17(5):423-430). Trichostatin A has also been reported to inhibit partially purified yeast histone deacetylase (Sanchez del Pino et al., *Biochem. J.*, 1994, 303:723-729). Trichostatin A is an antifungal antibiotic and has been shown to have anti-trichomonal activity as well as cell differentiating activity in murine erythroleukemia cells, and the ability to induce phenotypic reversion in *sis*-transformed fibroblast cells (see e.g. US Patent 4,218,478; Yoshida et al., *BioEssays*, 1995, 17(5):423-430 and references cited therein). Trapoxin A, a cyclic tetrapeptide, induces morphological reversion of *v-sis*-transformed NIH3T3 cells (Yoshida and Sugita, *Jap. J. Cancer Res.*, 1992, 83(4):324-328). The present inventors have found that a number of cyclic tetrapeptides structurally related to trapoxin A are inhibitors of histone deacetylase and also possess antiprotozoal activity.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel cyclic tetrapeptides and pharmaceutical compositions containing said tetrapeptides. The invention also concerns a method for treating protozoal infections by administering to a host suffering from protozoal infection a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits histone deacetylase.

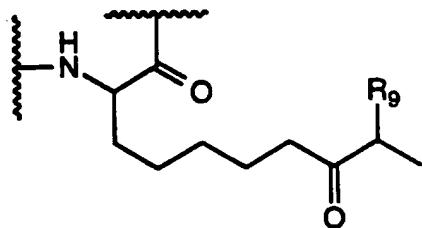
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention relates to novel cyclic tetrapeptides having the formula I:



5

wherein
A is



10

R9 is H, OH, OPO3^=, OC(O)R^a, OCO2R^a or OC(O)NR^aR^a;

wherein

R^a is

- (1) optionally substituted C1-C10 alkyl,
- (2) optionally substituted C3-C10 alkenyl,
- 15 (3) optionally substituted C3-C10 alkynyl,
- (4) optionally substituted aryl,
- (5) optionally substituted C3-C8 cycloalkyl
- (6) optionally substituted C5-C8 cycloalkenyl

where the substituents on the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl are from 1 to 5 groups independently selected from hydroxy, C1-C6 alkoxy, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, aryl C1-C3 alkoxy and halogen,

- (7) C1-C5 perfluoroalkyl,
- (8) a 5- or 6-membered ring containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen optionally

20

25

substituted by 1 to 4 groups independently selected from C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkenyl, C₁-C₅ perfluoroalkyl, amino or halogen, and which may be saturated or partly unsaturated;

5 B is selected from the group consisting of Alanine, Arginine, Asparagine, Aspartic Acid, Cysteine, Glutamine, Glutamic Acid, Glycine, Histidine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Lysine, Methionine, Ornithine, Phenylalanine, Proline, Serine, Threonine, Tryptophan, Tyrosine, Tyrosine(OMe), Valine, α -Aminobutyric Acid, β -Cyclohexyl-Alanine, Hydroxyproline, Pipecolic Acid, Norleucine, Norvaline and β -(2-Thienyl)-Alanine;

10 C is selected from the group consisting of Alanine, Arginine, Asparagine, Aspartic Acid, Cysteine, Glutamine, Glutamic Acid, Glycine, Histidine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Lysine, Methionine, Ornithine, Phenylalanine, Proline, Serine, Threonine, Tryptophan, Tyrosine, Tyrosine(OMe), Valine, α -Aminobutyric Acid, β -Cyclohexyl-Alanine, Hydroxyproline, Pipecolic Acid, Norleucine, Norvaline and β -(2-Thienyl)-Alanine;

15 D is selected from the group consisting of Proline, Pipecolic Acid, Glycine, Alanine, Hydroxyproline, α -Aminobutyric Acid, N-Methyl-Alanine and N-Methyl-Glycine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20

25 In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for the treatment or prevention of protozoal infections comprising administering to a host suffering from a protozoal infection a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I). A therapeutically effective amount may be one that is sufficient to inhibit histone deacetylase of the causative protozoa.

30

In a third aspect, the present invention provides a composition useful for the treatment or prevention of protozoal diseases

which comprises an inert carrier and an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

Compounds of the present invention contain several asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to diastereomers and optical isomers. The present invention is meant to comprehend such possible diastereomers as well as their racemic and resolved, enantiomerically pure forms and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids.

When the compound of the present invention is acidic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases including inorganic bases and organic bases. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine and the like.

When the compound of the present invention is basic, salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids, including inorganic and organic acids. Such acids include acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, isethionic, lactic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, mucic, nitric, pamoic, pantothenic, phosphoric, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic

acid and the like. Particularly preferred are citric, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, maleic, phosphoric, sulfuric, and tartaric acids.

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those of formula I wherein the substituents are as follows:

5

[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Trp-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Trp-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Trp-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Trp-Aod)]

10

[cyclo-(Pro-Ala-Ala-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ala-Ala-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ala-Ala-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ala-Ala-Aod)]

15

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Aib-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Aib-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Phe-Aib-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Phe-Aib-Aod)]

20

[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Leu-Phe-Aod)]

25

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Phe-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aod)]

30

[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aod)]

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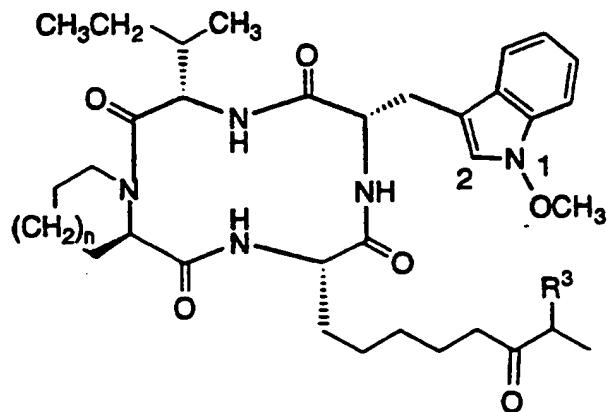
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr-Aod)]

where Aoh is 2-Amino-8-Oxo-9-Hydroxy-decanoic acid and Aod is 2-Amino-8-Oxo-Decanoic acid.

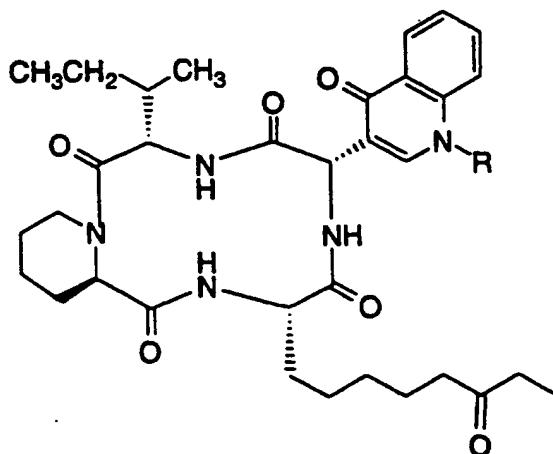
10 The concept of the inhibition of histone deacetylase as a target for antiprotozoal compounds is described in provisional application serial number 60/004,065 filed September 20, 1995.

15 Examples of known compounds which may be histone deacetylase inhibitors and therefore useful in the treatment of protozoal diseases include, but are not limited to, trichostatin A, trapoxin A, HC-toxin, chlamydocin, Cly-2, WF-3161, Tan-1746, apicidin and analogs thereof. Trichostatin A, trapoxin A, HC-toxin, chlamydocin, Cy-2, and WF-3161, as well as derivatives thereof are well known in the art. HC-Toxin is described in Liesch et al. (1982) *Tetrahedron* 38, 45-48; Trapoxin A is described in Itazaki et al. (1990) *J. Antibiot.* 43, 1524-20 1532; WF-3161 is described in Umehana et al. (1983) *J. Antibiot.* 36, 478-483; Cly-2 is described in Hirota et al (1973) *Agri. Biol. Chem.* 37, 955-56; Chlamydocin is described in Closse et al. (1974) *Helv. Chim. Acta* 57, 533-545 and Tan 1746 is described in Japanese Patent No. 7196686 to Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo KK.

25 Apicidin and analogs thereof referred to herein have the following structural formulae:



Compound	n	R ³
Apicidin Ia	1	H
Ib	0	H
Ic	1	OH



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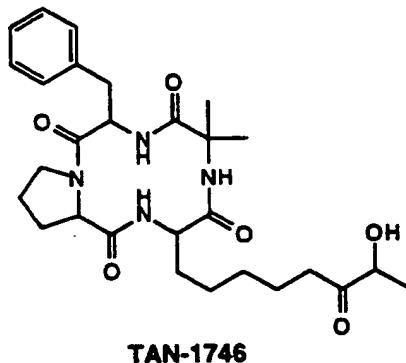
Apicidin IIa R=OCH₃
 Apicidin IIb R=H

Apicidins Ia, Ib and Ic are described in pending applications
10 USSN 08/281,325 filed July 27, 1994 and 08/447,664 filed May 23,
1995. They are produced from a strain of *Fusarium* as disclosed in the

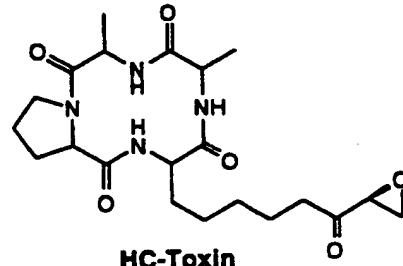
abovementioned applications. Apicidins IIa and IIb are described in pending applications USSN 08/716,978 filed September 20, 1996.

Some of the known cyclic tetrapeptides which include histone deacetylase inhibitors, are shown below:

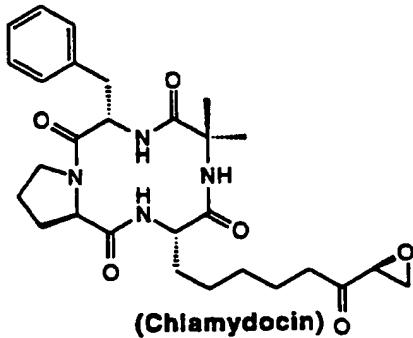
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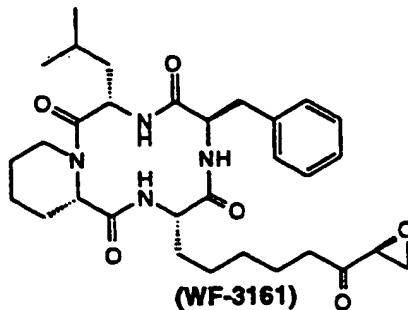
TAN-1746



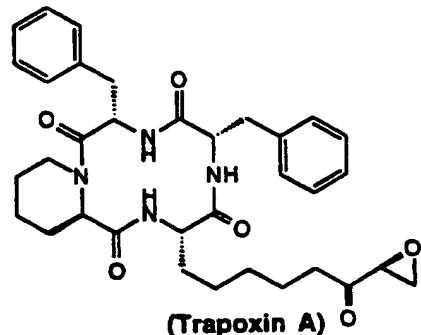
HC-Toxin



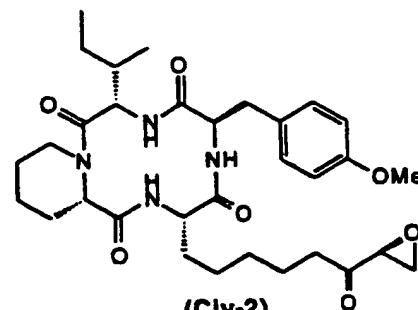
(Chlamydocin)



(WF-3161)



(Trapoxin A)



(Cly-2)

The novel compounds of formula I may be readily synthesized in solution phase or on solid phase using techniques known

to those skilled in the art. Linear tetrapeptides may be synthesized either in solution phase or on solid phase resins using conditions known to those skilled in the art such as those set forth in The Practice of Peptide Synthesis, Bodanszky and Bodanzsky, Springer-Verlag, New York, NY,

5 1984 or The Peptides: Analysis, Synthesis, Biology, Volume 9, Udenfriend, S. and Meienhofer J., Eds., Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1987 or Ho, G.J. et. al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1995, 60, 3569 or Ehrlich, A. et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1993, 30, 4781 and references cited therein).

10 Cyclization of the resultant linear tetrapeptides may be achieved either in solution phase or on solid phase resins using conditions known to those skilled in the art, such as those set forth in Jackson, S. et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1994, 116, 3220 or Zhang, L.-H. and Ma, P., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1994, 35, 5765 or Taylor, J. W. et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1990, 31, 6121 or Rihter, L. S. et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1994, 31, 5547 or McMurray, J. S. et al., *Peptide Res.*, 1994, 7, 195 and references cited therein.

15 The compounds of the invention have been found to be histone deacetylase inhibitors. As such, they may be useful in the treatment and prevention of protozoal diseases in human and animals, including poultry. Examples of protozoal diseases against which histone deacetylase inhibitors may be used, and their respective causative pathogens, include: 1) amoebiasis (*Dientamoeba* sp., *Entamoeba histolytica*); 2) giardiasis (*Giardia lamblia*); 3) malaria (*Plasmodium* species including *P. vivax*, *P. falciparum*, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale*); 4) leishmaniasis (*Leishmania* species including *L. donovani*, *L. tropica*, *L. mexicana*, and *L. braziliensis*); 5) trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease (*Trypanosoma* species including *T. brucei*, *T. theileri*, *T. rhodesiense*, *T. gambiense*, *T. evansi*, *T. equiperdum*, *T. equinum*, *T. congolense*, *T. vivax* and *T. cruzi*); 6) toxoplasmosis (*Toxoplasma gondii*); 7) neosporosis (*Neospora caninum*); 8) babesiosis (*Babesia* sp.); 9) cryptosporidiosis (*Cryptosporidium* sp.); 10) dysentary (*Balantidium coli*); 11) vaginitis (*Trichomonas* species including *T. vaginitis*, and *T. foetus*); 12) coccidiosis (*Eimeria* species including *E. tenella*, *E.*

necatrix, E. acervulina, E. maxima and E. brunetti, E. mitis, E. bovis, E. melagramatis, and Isospora sp.); 13) enterohepatitis (Histomonas gallinarum), and 14) infections caused by Anaplasma sp., Besnoitia sp., Leucocytozoan sp., Microsporidia sp., Sarcocystis sp., Theileria sp., and Pneumocystis carinii.

5 Compounds of formula (I) are preferably used in the treatment or prevention of protozoal infections caused by a member of the sub-phyllum Apicomplexans. More preferably compounds of formula (I) are used in the treatment or prevention of malaria, 10 toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis and trypanosomiasis in humans and animals; and in the management of coccidiosis, particularly in poultry, either to treat coccidial infection or to prevent the occurrence of such infection.

15 Two specific examples of preventing the establishment of parasitic infections in humans and animals are 1) the prevention of *Plasmodium* (malaria) infection in humans in endemic areas and 2) the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry by administering the compound continuously in the feed or drinking water. Malaria is the number one cause of death in the world. The disease is transmitted by mosquitoes in 20 endemic areas and can very rapidly progress to a life threatening infection. Therefore, individuals living in or visiting areas where malaria carrying mosquitoes are present routinely take prophylactic drugs to prevent infection. Compounds of formula (I) would be administered orally or parenterally one or more time(s) a day. The dose 25 would range from 0.01 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg. The compound could be administered for the entire period during which the patient or animal is at risk of acquiring a parasitic infection.

30 Coccidiosis is a disease which can occur in humans and animals and is caused by several genera of coccidia. The most economically important occurrence of coccidiosis is the disease in poultry. Coccidiosis in poultry is caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Eimeria*. The disease can spread quite rapidly throughout flocks of birds via contaminated feces. The parasites destroy gut tissue and therefore damage the gut lining impairing nutrient absorption. An

outbreak of coccidiosis in a poultry house can cause such dramatic economic losses for poultry producers that it has become standard practice to use anticoccidial agents prophylactically in the feed. A compound of formula (I) would be administered in the feed or drinking water for a portion of, or for the entire life of the birds. The dose would range between 0.1 ppm to 500 ppm in the feed or water.

For treatment of established parasitic infections in humans or animals, compounds of formula (I) could be administered orally or parenterally once the infection is suspected or diagnosed. The treatment period would vary according to the specific parasitic disease and the severity of the infection. In general the treatment would be continued until the parasites were eradicated and/or the symptoms of the disease were resolved. Two specific examples are the treatment of a *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection in an animal or human and treatment of acute *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in humans. *Cryptosporidium parvum* is a protozoan parasite that infects and destroys cells lining the intestinal tract of humans and animals. The infection establishes quite rapidly and has acute effects on the patient. In the case of humans, patients get severe dysentery for a period of 5-7 days. In immune compromised patients *C. parvum* infections can persist and can be life threatening. In animals *C. parvum* infection is the number one cause of death in young dairy calves. A *C. parvum* infection can be easily diagnosed by symptoms and examination of a stool sample. Once the disease is suspected and/or diagnosed treatment with a compound of formula (I) can be initiated. The dose would vary between 0.01 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Treatments would be one or more time(s) a day, orally or parenterally until the infection is eliminated. Routinely this dosing period would be 1-3 weeks.

P. falciparum causes acute life threatening malarial infections in humans. The infection if left untreated can quite often result in death of the patient. A malaria infection can be easily diagnosed by symptoms and examination of a blood sample from the patient. Treatment would be initiated following diagnosis. A compound of formula (I) would be administered one or more time(s) a day, orally or

parenterally, until the infection was eliminated. The dose would range between 0.01 mg/kg to 200 mg/kg.

Compounds of formula (I) may be administered to a host in need of treatment in a manner similar to that used for other

- 5 antiprotozoal agents; for example, they may be administered parenterally, orally, topically, or rectally. The dosage to be administered will vary according to the particular compound used, the infectious organism involved, the particular host, the severity of the disease, physical condition of the host, and the selected route of
- 10 administration; the appropriate dosage can be readily determined by a person skilled in the art. For the treatment of protozoal diseases in human and animals, the dosage may range from 0.01 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. For prophylactic use in human and animals, the dosage may range from 0.01 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg. For use as an anticoccidial agent,
- 15 particularly in poultry, the compound is preferably administered in the animals' feed or drinking water. The dosage ranges from 0.1 ppm to 500 ppm.

The compositions of the present invention comprises a compound of formula (I) and an inert carrier. The compositions may be in the form of pharmaceutical compositions for human and veterinary usage, or in the form of feed composition for the control of coccidiosis in poultry.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a compound of formula (I) as an active ingredient, and may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The compositions include compositions suitable for oral, rectal, topical, and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous) administrations, although the most suitable route in any given case will depend on the particular host, and nature and severity of the conditions for which the active ingredient is being administered. The pharmaceutical compositions may be conveniently presented in unit dosage form and prepared by any of the methods well-known in the art of pharmacy.

In practical use, a compound of formula (I) can be combined as the active ingredient in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. The carrier may take a wide variety of forms 5 depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., oral or parenteral (including intravenous).

In preparing the compositions for oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed. For example, in the case of oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, elixirs and 10 solutions, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like may be used; or in the case of oral solid preparations such as powders, capsules and tablets, carriers such as starches, sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents, and the like may be included. 15 Because of their ease of administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be coated by standard aqueous or nonaqueous techniques. In addition to the common dosage forms set out above, compounds of formula (I) may 20 also be administered by controlled release means and/or delivery devices.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount 25 of the active ingredient, as a powder or granules or as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous liquid, a non-aqueous liquid, an oil-in-water emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. Such compositions may be prepared by any of the methods of pharmacy but all methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier 30 which constitutes one or more necessary ingredients. In general, the compositions are prepared by uniformly and intimately admixing the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired presentation. For example, a tablet may be prepared by compression or

molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing, in a suitable machine, the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent,

5 surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine, a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. Desirably, each tablet contains from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of the active ingredient and each cachet or capsule contains from about 1 to about 500 mg of the active

10 ingredient.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention suitable for parenteral administration may be prepared as solutions or suspensions of these active compounds in water suitably mixed with a surfactant such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions can also be 15 prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use 20 include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases, the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the 25 contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g. glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils.

Suitable topical formulations include transdermal devices, 30 aerosols, creams, ointments, lotions, dusting powders, and the like. These formulations may be prepared via conventional methods containing the active ingredient. To illustrate, a cream or ointment is prepared by mixing sufficient quantities of hydrophilic material and water, containing from about 5-10% by weight of the compound, in

sufficient quantities to produce a cream or ointment having the desired consistency.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for rectal administration wherein the carrier is a solid are most preferably

5 presented as unit dose suppositories. Suitable carriers include cocoa butter and other materials commonly used in the art, and the suppositories may be conveniently formed by admixture of the combination with the softened or melted carrier(s) followed by chilling and shaping moulds.

10 It should be understood that in addition to the aforementioned carrier ingredients the pharmaceutical formulations described above may include, as appropriate, one or more additional carrier ingredients such as diluents, buffers, flavoring agents, binders, surface-active agents, thickeners, lubricants, preservatives (including

15 anti-oxidants) and the like, and substances included for the purpose of rendering the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient.

For use in the management of coccidiosis in poultry, a compound of formula (I) may be conveniently administered as a

20 component of a feed composition. Suitable poultry feed composition will typically contain from about 1 ppm to about 1000 ppm, preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.1% percent, by weight of a compound of formula (I). The optimum levels will naturally vary with the species of *Eimeria* involved, and can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. Levels of a compound of formula (I) in poultry feed of from about 0.01% to about 0.1% percent by weight of the diet are especially useful in controlling the pathology associated with *E. tenella*, while the preferred concentration for similar control of intestinal-dwelling species is from about 0.01% to about 0.1% percent by weight of the diet.

25 30 Amounts of about 0.01% to about 0.1% percent by weight are advantageous in reducing the pathogenic effects of both fecal and intestinal coccidiosis.

In the preparation of poultry feed, a compound of formula (I) may be readily dispersed by mechanically mixing the same in finely

ground form with the poultry feedstuff, or with an intermediate formulation (premix) that is subsequently blended with other components to prepare the final poultry feedstuff that is fed to the poultry. Typical components of poultry feedstuffs include molasses, 5 fermentation residues, corn meal, ground and rolled oats, wheat shorts and middlings, alfalfa, clover and meat scraps, together with mineral supplements such as bone meal, calcium carbonate and vitamins.

Compositions containing a compound of formula I may also be prepared in powder or liquid concentrate form. In accordance with 10 standard veterinary formulation practice, conventional water soluble excipients, such as lactose or sucrose, may be incorporated in the powders to improve their physical properties. Thus particularly suitable powders of this invention comprise 50 to 100% w/w, and preferably 60 to 80% w/w of the combination and 0 to 50% w/w and preferably 20 to 15 40% w/w of conventional veterinary excipients. These powders may either be added to animal feedstuffs, for example by way of an intermediate premix, or diluted in animal drinking water.

Liquid concentrates of this invention suitably contain a water-soluble compound combination and may optionally include a 20 veterinarian acceptable water miscible solvent, for example polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, glycerol formal or such a solvent mixed with up to 30% v/v of ethanol. The liquid concentrates may be administered to the drinking water of animals, particularly poultry.

25 The following examples are provided to more fully illustrated the present invention, and are not be construed as limiting the scope of the claims in any manner.

EXAMPLE 1
Antiprotozoal Activity

Compound of formula (I) may be evaluated against *Eimeria tenella*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, and *Plasmodium falciparum* according to methods reported in the literature.

5 (A) Activity against *E. tenella*
The visual assay using Madin Darby bovine kidney (MDBK) cell line as described in Schmatz, Crane and Murray, "Eimeria 10 *tenella*: Parasite-Specific Incorporation of 3 H-Uracil as a Quantitative Measure of Intracellular Development" J. Protozoology, 1986, 33(1):109-114 is generally followed to evaluate the compound's anti-*Eimeria* activity.

15 (B) Activity against *T. gondii*
The visual assay described in Roos et al, In: "Methods in Microbial Pathogenesis", Methods in Cell Biology, 1994, D.G. Russell, Ed., (Academic Press) is generally followed to evaluate the compound's anti-*Toxoplasma* activity.

20 (C) Activity against *P. falciparum*
The antimalarial activity is determined in a radioactive assay following the general protocol described in Desjardins et al, "Quantitative Assessment of Antimalarial Activity In Vitro by a Semiautomated Microdilution Technique" Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 1979, 16:710-718.

EXAMPLE 2

Competitive Binding Assay (histone deacetylase inhibition)

(a) Preparation of the lysates

Chick Liver. Livers from 3-5 three week old chickens are collected, rinsed in ice cold phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4), diced into small pieces and rinsed again 3-4 times with ice cold 50 mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) (pH 7.4) containing 0.1 mM phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride (PMSF). The tissue is then resuspended in HEPES buffer, homogenized in a polytron homogenizer and centrifuged at 3000 x g for 10 min. The supernatant is then subjected to an additional 100,000 g centrifugation for 1 hour. The pellet and the floating layer of lipid are discarded and the supernatant, referred to as the chick liver S100 fraction, is retained for binding assays. After estimating the protein concentration, the supernatant (S100) is aliquoted and frozen at - 80°C.

E. tenella oocysts. Approximately 2×10^9 *E. tenella* oocysts are suspended in 5 ml of PBS/0.1 mM PMSF, 4 mls of an equal mixture (vol/vol) of 4.0 and 1.0 mm glass beads is added. The glass bead-oocyst mixture is then shaken for 20 minutes to cause disruption of the oocysts. The efficiency of breakage is checked microscopically. The resulting homogenate is separated from the glass beads and centrifuged at 3000 x g for 10 min. The supernatant is then subjected to an additional centrifugation at 100,000 g for 1 hr. The is discarded and the supernatant, referred to as the *E. tenella* S100 fraction, is retained for binding assays. After estimating the protein concentration, the supernatant (S100) is aliquoted and frozen at -80°C.

P. berghei. 22.5 mls of blood collected from mice infected with *P. berghei* malaria (with over 50% of the erythrocytes parasitized) is collected and treated with saponin (1:100 volume of 10% saponin in phosphate buffered saline (PBS)), held on ice for 15 min. to release the parasites and centrifuged at 2000x g for 10 min. The pellet is washed twice in PBS, and then frozen and thawed 3 times in a total vol of 2 ml PBS containing 0.1mM PMSF (PBS/PMSF). PBS/PMSF is then added to bring the volume up to 10 ml and the suspension is centrifuged at

100,000 x g for 1.5 hrs. The pellet is discarded and the supernatant, referred to as the *P. berghei* S100 fraction, is retained for binding assays. After estimating the protein concentration, the supernatant (S100) is aliquoted and frozen at - 80°C.

5

(b) Assay

Each assay tube contains a final volume of 1 ml with 1.3 ng/ml of 3 H-N-desmethoxyapicidin, 150-200 μ g of the appropriate S100 supernatant and concentrations of potential HDA inhibitors from 0.001-10 μ g/ml.

10

(i) labeled substrate. 2- 3 H-N-desmethoxyapicidin (18.69 mCi/mg) is diluted 1:100 in ethanol, and 2 μ l added per 1 ml of 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4 with 0.05% Triton-X100 (HEPES/Triton) is added. This provides 1.3 ng 2- 3 H-N-desmethoxyapicidin /ml of assay (54,000

15

DPM/ml.)

(ii) potential HDA inhibitors. The stocks of the test compounds are made up to 2 mg/ml dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). The stock solution is diluted to 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 0.1 μ g/ml in ethanol where a full titration is required. Ethanol is used as a negative control, a 20 100 μ g/ml solution of unlabeled N-desmethoxyapicidin is used as a positive control. Six μ l of the test compound solution, the positive and negative controls are used for the assay.

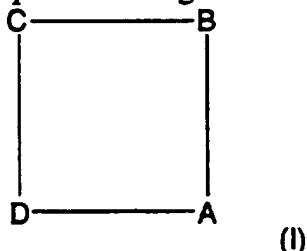
(iii) supernatant from (a). The S100 sample is diluted to a concentration of 3.0 mg protein/ml (chick liver) or 4 mg protein/ml (parasite) in the HEPES/Triton buffer. Fifty μ l is used for the assay.

Stock solutions of potential HDA inhibitors (ii) are diluted into 50mM HEPES/Triton buffer to achieve a final concentration of test compound in the range of 0.001-10 μ M. 3 H-N-desmethoxyapicidin is added to a final concentration of 1.3 ng/ml. 50 μ l of parasite or chick 30 liver S100 solution (150-200 μ g) is added to each tube. 3 H-N-desmethoxyapicidin is added to a final concentration of 1.3 ng/ml. The assay mixture is incubated for 1 hr at 25°C and then aspirated through Whatman GF/B filters impregnated with polyethylenimine (filters prepared in advance by soaking in 2 ml of polyethylenimine per 330 mls

water at room temp for 1 hour). Assay tubes were rinsed 3 times with 1-2 mls of HEPES/Triton and aspirated through the same filter. The filter is then dried and counted in scintillant.

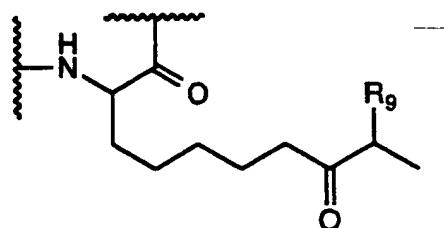
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound having the formula:



5

wherein
A is



10 R9 is H, OH, $\text{OPO}_3^=$, OC(O)R^a , OCO_2R^a or $\text{OC(O)NR}^a\text{R}^a$;
wherein
 R^a is (1) optionally substituted C1-C10 alkyl,
(2) optionally substituted C3-C10 alkenyl,
(3) optionally substituted C3-C10 alkynyl,
15 (4) optionally substituted aryl,
(5) optionally substituted C3-C8 cycloalkyl
(6) optionally substituted C5-C8 cycloalkenyl
where the substituents on the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl,
cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl are from 1 to 5 groups
20 independently selected from hydroxy, C1-C6 alkoxy, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, aryl C1-C3 alkoxy and halogen,
(7) C1-C5 perfluoroalkyl,
(8) a 5- or 6-membered ring containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms
selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen optionally
25 substituted by 1 to 4 groups independently selected from

C₁-C₅ alkyl, C₁-C₅ alkenyl, C₁-C₅ perfluoroalkyl, amino or halogen, and which may be saturated or partly unsaturated;

5 B is selected from the group consisting of Alanine, Arginine, Asparagine, Aspartic Acid, Cysteine, Glutamine, Glutamic Acid, Glycine, Histidine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Lysine, Methionine, Ornithine, Phenylalanine, Proline, Serine, Threonine, Tryptophan, Tyrosine, Tyrosine(OMe), Valine, α -Aminobutyric Acid, β -Cyclohexyl-Alanine,

10 10 selected from the group consisting of Alanine, Arginine, Asparagine, Aspartic Acid, Cysteine, Glutamine, Glutamic Acid, Glycine, Histidine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Lysine, Hydroxyproline, Pipecolic Acid, Norleucine, Norvaline and β -(2-Thienyl)-Alanine;

C is selected from the group consisting of Alanine, Arginine, Asparagine, Aspartic Acid, Cysteine, Glutamine, Glutamic Acid, Glycine, Histidine, Isoleucine, Leucine, Lysine, Methionine, Ornithine, Phenylalanine, Proline, Serine, Threonine, Tryptophan, Tyrosine, Tyrosine(OMe), Valine, α -Aminobutyric Acid, β -Cyclohexyl-Alanine,

15 15 Hydroxyproline, Pipecolic Acid, Norleucine, Norvaline and β -(2-Thienyl)-Alanine;

20 20 D is selected from the group consisting of Proline, Pipecolic Acid, Glycine, Alanine, Hydroxyproline, α -Aminobutyric Acid, N-Methyl-Alanine and N-Methyl-Glycine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 25 2. A method for the treatment or prevention of protozoal diseases which comprises administering an antiprotozoal effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to an animal in need of such treatment or prevention.

30 30 3. The method of Claim 2 wherein said protozoal disease is caused by a protozoan belonging to the sub-phylum Apicomplexans.

4. The method of Claim 2 wherein said protozoal disease is cocciosis, malaria, cryptosporidiosis or toxoplasmosis.

5. A composition useful for the prevention or treatment of protozoal diseases which comprising an inert carrier and an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

6. A composition according to claim 7 wherein said protozoal disease is coccidiosis.

10 7. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which is selected from

[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Trp-Aoh)]

[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Trp-Aod)]

15 [cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Trp-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Trp-Aod)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Ala-Ala-Aoh)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Ala-Ala-Aod)]

20 [cyclo-(Pip-Ala-Ala-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ala-Ala-Aod)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Aib-Aoh)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Aib-Aod)]

25 [cyclo-(Pip-Phe-Aib-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Phe-Aib-Aod)]

[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]

[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aod)]

30 [cyclo-(Pro-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Leu-Phe-Aod)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Phe-Aoh)]

[cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Phe-Aod)]

[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Leu-Phe-Aod)]

5 [cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr(OMe)-Aod)]

10 [cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pip-Ile-Tyr-Aod)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr-Aoh)]
[cyclo-(Pro-Ile-Tyr-Aod)]

15 where Aoh is 2-Amino-8-Oxo-9-Hydroxy-decanoic acid and Aod is 2-
Amino-8-Oxo-Decanoic acid.



Application No: GB 9701197.7
Claims searched: 1, 5 to 7

Examiner: Colin Sherrington
Date of search: 1 April 1997

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK CI (Ed.O): C3H(HA3,HA4)

Int CI (Ed.6): C07K 5/12

Other: ONLINE: WPI, CLAIMS

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
P, A	WO 96/03428 A1 (MERCK & CO., INC.) -whole document	1
A	BioEssays 1995,17(5),423-430 -Minora Yoshida <i>et al.</i> "Trichostatin A and trapoxin: novel chemical probes for the role of histone acetylation in chromatin structure and function"	1

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> & Member of the same patent family	E Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.